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LAURACEÆ.

SASSAFRAS, Nees.—*S. officinale*, Nees ; common ; N. Y.

LINDERA, Thunberg.—*L. Benzoin*, Meisner ; common ; N. Y.

THYMELEACEÆ.

DIRCA, L.—*D. palustris*, L. ; “shady woods, N. J.,” *Torr. Cat.* ; Tappan, *Austin* ; Inwood, N. Y., *W. W. Denslow*.

SANTALACEÆ.

COMANDRA, Nutt.—*C. umbellata*, Nutt. ; common ; N. Y.

LORANTHACEÆ.

Phoradendron flavescens, Nutt., is said to have been seen near Elizabeth, N. J., and on Staten Island, but lacks confirmation. The *Arceuthobium* lately reported from the northern part of the State is to be looked for within our limits.

SAURURACEÆ.

SAURURUS, L.—*S. cernuus*, L. ; common ; N. Y.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

CERATOPHYLLUM, L.—*C. demersum*, L. ; common ; N. Y., probably.

CALLITRICHACEÆ.

CALLITRICHE, L.—*C. Austini*, Engelm. ; Closter, &c., common, *Austin* ; Palisades, Staten Island, *W. H. L.*—*C. verna*, L. ; common ; N. Y.—*C. heterophylla*, Pursh ; Closter, &c., common, *Austin* ; Brooklyn Aqueduct, *Allen*.

PODOSTEMACEÆ.

PODOSTEMON, Mchx.—*P. ceratophyllus*, Mchx. ; Paramus, &c., common, *Austin*.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIA, L.—*E. polygonifolia*, L. ; common ; N. Y., *Torr. Cat.*—*E. maculata*, L. ; common, N. Y.—*E. hypericifolia*, L. ; common ; N. Y. ; *E. marginata*, Pursh ; rarely escaping from cultivation.—*E. corollata*, L. ; Monmouth Co., N. J., *W. H. L.* ; Staten Island, *Le Roy*.—*E. Ipecacuanhæ*, L. ; Long Island, *State Flora* ; Woodhaven, *Ruger* ; Staten Island, *Le Roy* ; South Amboy, &c., common.—*E. cyparissias*, L. ; escape, Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.* ; Closter, &c., *Austin* ; Flatbush, *Ruger*.

ACALYPHA, L.—*A. Virginica*, L. ; common ; N. Y. : Var. *gracilens*, common ; N. Y.—*A. Caroliniana*, Walt., Ell. ; Princeton, N. J., *Torrey in Gray's Man.* ; Closter, *Austin*.

EMPETRACEÆ.

COREMA, Don.—*C. Conradii*, Torrey ; between Oyster Bay and Hempstead, *Emmons in State Flora* ; Mr. Coles, of Glen Cove, writes that he has “sought it very generally in Queens and Suffolk Counties, in the most likely places, without ever finding a single specimen.”

URTICACEÆ.

ULMUS, L.—*U. fulva*, Michx. ; Palisades ; Glen Cove, *Coles* ; Central Park, *R. & P.*—*U. Americana*, L. ; common ; N. Y.—*U. campestris*, L. ; in abandoned grounds.

CELTIS, Tourn.—*C. occidentalis*, L. ; not uncommon ; N. Y. ; Glen Cove, *Coles* ; Weehawken, abundant ; Closter, scarce, *Austin* ; North Salem, *Mead*.

MORUS, Tourn.—*M. rubra*, L. ; Bloomingdale, *Torr. Cat.* ; Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.* ; Glen Cove, *Coles* ; Closter, scarce, *Austin* ; Hoboken Heights, *Ruger* ; Central Park, *R. & P.*—*M. alba*, L. ; rather common about the city, 86th Street, Astoria, Hoboken, etc., *W. H. L.* ; Central Park, *R. & P.*

9. Herbarium Suggestions.—No. 5. *Poisoning Plants*.—All phænogamous plants, at least, are not only liable to be attacked by insects when in a dry state, but are pretty sure to be thus destroyed in time if not properly protected. The ferns appear to be mostly free from this danger, and it is not considered necessary to poison a specimen of a fern, unless it be extremely rare.

For poisoning we use a solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, about one ounce of the sublimate to a quart of alcohol ; or the strength may be tested by dipping a black feather in the solution, which should not be strong enough to whiten the feather when dried.

Now there is one precaution with regard to the use of this solution, which sad experience leads me to insist upon at the outset :—corrosive sublimate acts upon all metals in common use, and forms a dark compound which stains anything with which it comes in contact. Hence this solution should never be kept in a metallic vessel, nor be applied with a brush having a metallic ring ; and all metals should even be avoided in every process to which the specimen is subjected after poisoning, as, for instance, in gluing.

To illustrate this danger, I will say that I once employed a person to glue a large lot of valuable plants, which I had poisoned, to my herbarium sheets. Aware of the danger referred to, I had provided a glue-pot lined with porcelain, although made of iron. When the job was done, I found, to my disgust, that the sheets of paper were ruined by dark stains in almost every part, and the specimens had to be soaked off and reapplied to fresh sheets. Upon examining into the cause, I found that the porcelain lining of the pot had chipped off in places, exposing the iron ; the glue-brush, alternately dipped in the glue and then applied to the poisoned plants, had brought the sublimate and the iron together, and the unsightly color had been distributed wherever the plants or the towel used in pressing them down had touched the white paper.

The solution of corrosive sublimate having been prepared, the specimens may be either immersed or sprinkled. With valuable plants, I have sometimes poured the solution into a large, shallow, dinner plate, such as is used for joints, and immersed the whole specimen for a second therein.

It is usually sufficient, however, and it is far more convenient to